

# THE EDDY CURRENT.

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NO 39.

## DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES. THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUN- TY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Saturday, August 8, the day—The Aus-  
tralian ballot system to be used for the  
First time in New Mexico.

Pursuant to call by the chairman, The Democratic Executive Committee held a meeting at the court house in Eddy N. M., on Thursday June 18, 1896. The following members were present: S. T. Bitting, Chairman; U. S. Gatzman, precinct no. 1; J. H. Carpenter, precinct no. 2; Peter Corn, precinct no. 4; C. W. Cowden, precinct no. 5; Jas. Shaver, Committee-man from Badger precinct, was absent.

The following business was transacted:

Whereas at a meeting of the Democrats of Eddy County in convention duly assembled and held in the town of on the 22nd day of May 1896, it was moved and unanimously carried that the Democratic party of Eddy County nominate a straight Democratic ticket for the coming election for all county offices for said county, and whereas in pursuance to the instructions given, The Democratic Executive Committee of said county duly assembled in the town of Eddy on the 4th day of June 1896, for the purpose of carrying into effect the instructions given it by the Democracy of said county, whose servants this executive committee are, and,

Whereas it was moved and duly carried in said meeting that a primary election be held in the several precincts of said county on the 8th day of August 1896 at the usual polling places therein for the purpose of nominating said ticket. Therefore the Democrats of said county of Eddy are hereby notified that on Saturday August 8th 1896 beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 12 o'clock P. M. there will be a Democratic primary election held in the several precincts of said county to the following places to wit:

Precinct No. 1, at the Court House in Eddy.

Precinct No. 2, at the Town of Mal-

aga.

Precinct No. 3, at the Becket School House.

Precinct No. 4, at The Seven Rivers School House.

Precinct No. 5, at the Half Circle #4 Ranch.

For the purpose of nominating one Democrat for each of the following offi-

cials to wit:

One Probate Judge.

Three County Commissioners.

One Sheriff.

One Probate Clerk.

One Assessor.

One Treasurer.

One Superintendent of Public Schools.

One Surveyor.

One Coroner.

One Road Superintendent in each

precinct.

The following rules shall govern said

primary election, to wit:

At Said primary election shall be held on the 8th day of August 1896 in the year 1896.

The polls shall be opened at each

of the voting precincts at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock of the same day.

The executive committee of the several

voting precincts shall be and he is hereby

authorized to appoint in writing, five

days before the date of holding the pri-

mary election, two judges to act with him

as presiding judge and two clerks, all

democratic and qualified electors.

In the event that neither of the three judges pro-

vided for above are present and refuse to

act at the hour the polls should have been

opened. Then a majority of the qual-

ified democratic electors present shall elect

one presiding judge, who shall appoint two

judges and fill the vacancies for clerks.

In the event when either one or both of

the two judges first appointed by the ex-

ecutive committee shall be present at

the hour of opening the polls and in the

absence of the precinct committee-men

they together or either one of them in

the other may fill the vacancies.

3rd. No one shall be allowed to vote unless

he will have been a legal voter in the

precinct in which he offers to vote on the

day of general election. The qualifying

sign of a legal voter being: That he

must be a citizen of the United States

either by birth or final letters of naturali-

zation, and over the age of 21 years, must

have resided in the territory of New Mex-

ico six months. In Eddy County three

months, and in the precinct in which he

offers to vote twenty days next preceding

the general election to be held in Novem-

ber, 1896.

4th. Each qualified elector, in order to

entitle him to a vote in the primary elec-

tion must be a democrat. (Any man who

therefore has not been a democrat, may

be such a democrat as named above, if he

has in fact severed his connection with all

other political parties and in good faith

expects to permanently associate and

affiliate with the Democratic party.)

5th. The judges of election shall have

control of the voting and pass upon the

rights of all applicants to vote. Every

one offering to vote shall be subject to

challenge by any one where the judges

of election recognize as being a democrat

and as being entitled to a vote in the

election. If any one whose vote is chal-

lenged shall be rejected, his vote shall

be placed in an envelope sealed, and the

applicant or some one at his request, shall

write his name across the envelope and the

envelope shall be marked "Rejected" for

the reason that the applicant (hereinafter

referred to as such) has failed to file his

nomination in due time.

6th. Each candidate for each office will

be expected to pay, on or before the day

of his election his pro rata share of all

expenses, as found by the executive com-

mittee, for holding said primary election.

S. T. BITTING,  
Chairman Dem. Executive Com. Eddy Co.

shows to the satisfaction of the judges that it is impossible or impractical for him to be in his own precinct, for satis-

factory reasons.

PLATFORM AS ADOPTED.  
Declaration of Principles by the Demo-  
cratic Party at Chicago.

Following is the full text of the plat-  
form as submitted by the majority of  
the committee on resolutions and as ad-  
opted by the convention:

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental powers and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of peoples. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has founded its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invoke attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money-means of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress, under the constitution, made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

ACT OF 1873.

We declare that the act of 1873 demon-  
strating silver, without the knowledge or  
approval of the American people, has re-  
sulted in the appreciation of gold and a  
corresponding fall in the prices of com-  
modities produced by the people; a heavy  
increase in the burden of taxation and of  
all debts, public and private; and the  
enrichment of the money-lending class at home  
and abroad, prostration of industry and  
improvement of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometalism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only anti-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

FREE COINAGE DEMANDED.

We demand the free and unlimited com-  
age of both silver and gold at the present  
legal ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid of  
the aid or consent of any other nation.

We demand that the standard silver dollar

shall be a full legal tender, equally with

gold, for all debts, public and private; and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private enti-

ties.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of re-denominating such obligations in either silver or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-  
bearing bonds of the United States in time  
of peace, and condemn the training with  
banking syndicates, which, in exchange for  
bonds and at an enormous profit to  
themselves, supply the federal treasury  
with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and this power cannot be delegated to corporations or individuals.

We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

OPOSE TARIFF AGITATION.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, nothing more.

We denounce as destructive as discreditable the McKinley law which has twice undermined the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false pretense of protecting home industry, provided a prolific breeding of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricting trade and depriving the producers of the great American staple of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further change in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the benefit in revenue caused by the successive decisions of the supreme court on such income tax bills for this discussion of the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict accordance with the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 10 years, that court having in this decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which have previously overruled by the abest judges

who have ever sat on that bench. We believe that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after its reversal, or which may come from its reversal by the court, to may be hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its proportion of the expenses of the government.

CONTINUE PAUPER LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of our home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers, and as later creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of these series of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restriction and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept the taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer pay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which benefits a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

We denounce the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the passage of the last session of the U. S. senatorial senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rate of the present commissionership pension, that no name shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population as will entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule